



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 29, 1911.  
CHRISTMAS AND SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.  
POSITION LAWFUL AND PROGRESSIVE.  
NOTES FROM THE EXTRA SESSION.  
THE NEW YEAR.  
CITIZENSHIP AND UNIONISM.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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## CHRISTMAS SPIRIT AND DEMOCRACY.

By Samuel McChord Crothers.

"Now it is against this whole theory, however beautifully or piously expressed, that the protest has come. The Spirit of Democracy is a bold iconoclast, and goes about smashing our idols. He laughs at the pretensions of the strong and the wise and the rich to have created the things they possess. They are not the masters of the feast. They are only those of us who have got at the head of the line, sometimes by unmannerly pushing, and have secured a place at the first table. We are not here by their leave and we may go directly to the source of supplies. They are not benefactors, but beneficiaries. The Spirit of Democracy insists that they shall know their place. He rebukes even the captains of industry, and when they answer insolently, he suggests that they be reduced to the ranks. Even toward bishops and other clergy his manner lacks that perfect reverence that belonged to an earlier time; yet he listens to them respectfully when they talk sense.

"It is this spirit that plays the mischief with many of the merry old ways of doing good. To scatter turkeys or colleges among a multitude of gratefully-dependent folks is the very poetry of philanthropy. But to satisfy the curiosity of an independent citizen as to your title to these things, is a different matter. The more independent people are, the harder it is to do good to them. They are apt to have their own ideas of what they want."

"It's a pity, then, to have them so independent," said Scrooge; "it spoils people to get above their proper station in life."

"Ah! there you are," I answered; "I feared it would come to that. With all your exuberant good-will you haven't altogether got beyond the theory that has come down from the time when the first cave-dweller bestowed on his neighbor the bone he himself didn't need, and established the pleasant relation of benefactor and beneficiary. It gave him such a warm feeling in his heart that he naturally wanted to make the relation permanent. First Cave-dweller felt a little disappointed next day when Second Cave-dweller, instead of coming to him for another bone, preferred to take his pointed stick and go hunting on his own account. It seemed a little ungrateful in him, and First Cave-dweller felt that it would be no more than right to arrange legislation in the cave so that this should not happen again.

"Christian charity is a very beautiful thing, but sometimes it gets mixed up with these ideas of the cave-dwellers. Sometimes it perpetuates the very evils it laments. Perhaps you won't mind my reading a bit from a homily of St. Augustine on this very subject. St. Augustine was a man who was a good many centuries ahead of his time. He begins his argument by saying: 'All love, dear brethren, consists in wishing well to those who are loved.' This seems like a harmless proposition. It is the sort of thing you might hear in a sermon, and think no more about. But St. Augustine goes to the root of the matter, and asks what it means to wish well to the person you are trying to help. He comes to the conclusion that if you really wish him well, you must wish him to be at least as well off and as well able to take care of himself as you are. The first thing you know, you are wishing to have him reach a point where he will not have to look up to you at all. 'There is a certain

friendliness by which we desire at one time or another to do good to those we love. But how, if there be no good that we can do? We ought not to wish men to be wretched that we may be enabled to practice works of mercy. Thou givest bread to the hungry, but better were it that none hungered and thou hadst none to give to. Thou clothest the naked: oh, that all men were clothed, and that this need existed not! Take away the wretched, and the works of mercy will be at an end, but shall the ardor of charity be quenched? With a truer touch of love thou lovest the happy man to whom there is no good office that thou canst do; purer will that love be and more unalloyed. For if thou hast done a kindness to the wretched, perhaps thou wishest him to be subject to thee. He was in need, thou didst bestow; thou seemest to thyself greater because thou didst bestow than he upon whom it was bestowed. Wish him to be thine equal.'

"There, Scrooge, is the text for the little Christmas sermon that I should like to preach to you and your elderly wealthy friends, who feel that they are not so warmly appreciated as they once were. 'Wish him to be thine equal'—that is the test of charity. It is all right to give a poor devil a turkey. But are you anxious that he shall have as good a chance as you have to buy a turkey for himself? Are you really enthusiastic about so equalizing opportunities that by and by you shall be surrounded by happy, self-reliant people who have no need of your benefactions?

"Do you know, Scrooge, I sometimes think that it is time for someone to write a new 'Christmas Carol'—a carol that will make the world know how people are feeling, and some of the best things they are doing in these days? It should be founded on justice, and not on mercy. We should feed up Bob Cratchit, and put some courage into him, and he should come to you and ask a living wage, not as a favor, but as a right. And you, Scrooge, would not be offended at him, but you would sit right down like a sensible man and figure it out with him. And when the talk was over, you wouldn't feel particularly generous, and he wouldn't feel particularly grateful; it would be simple business. But you would like each other better, and the business would seem more worth while.

"And then, when you went out with the Spirit of Christmas, you would ask the Spirit of Democracy to go with you and show you the new things that are most worth seeing. He wouldn't wait for the night, for the cheeriest things would be those that go on during business hours. He would show you some sights to make your heart glad. He would show you vast numbers of persons who got tired of the worship of the Blessed Inequalities, and who are going in for the Equalities. They have a suspicion that there is not so much difference between the great and the small as has been supposed, and that what difference there is, does not prevent a frank comradeship and a perfect understanding. They think it is better to work with people than to work for them. They think that one of the inalienable rights of man is the right to make his own mistakes and to learn the lesson from them without too much prompting. So they are a little shy of many of the more intrusive forms of philanthropy. But you should see what they are up to.

"The Spirit of Democracy will take you to visit a school that is not at all like the school you used to go to, Scrooge. The teacher has forgotten his

rod and his rules and his airs of superiority. He is not teaching at all, so far as you can see. He is the centre of a group of earnest learners, who are using their own wits, and not depending on his. They are so busy observing, comparing, reasoning, and finding out things for themselves that he can hardly get a word in edgewise. And he seems to like it, though it is clear that if they keep on at this rate they will soon get ahead of their teacher.

"And the Spirit of Democracy will take you to a children's court, where the judge does not seem like a judge at all, but like a big brother who shows the boys what they ought to do, and sees that they do it. He will take you to a little republic, where boys and girls who have defied laws that they did not understand, are making laws of their own, and enforcing them in a way that makes the ordinary citizen feel ashamed of himself. They do it all so naturally that you wonder that nobody had thought of the plan before. He will take you to pleasant houses in the unpleasantest parts of the city, and there you will meet pleasant young people who are having a good time with their neighbors, and who are getting to be rather proud of their neighborhood. After you have had a cup of tea, they may talk over with you the neighborhood problems. If you have any sensible suggestions to make, these young people will listen to you; but if you begin to talk condescendingly about the poor, they will change the subject. They are not philanthropists—they are only neighbors.

(Continued next week.)

## LOOK A FACT IN THE FACE.

By Herman Tiedjens.

In full realization of a threatened calamity, it behooves us to have the courage of our convictions. None of us that called for a suspension of judgment on the McNamaras has anything to be ashamed of. None of us that contributed our good money for their defense need have a regret or wish anything undone in that relation. If any of us believed a frame-up was being perpetrated, we had ample grounds for that suspicion in the lawlessness with which the defendants were taken into custody. The treatment accorded respectively labor union men and trust magnates has made laughing stock of the theory of the impartiality of the law. If any of us were victims of misconception as to what precisely was going on, the fault was not ours so much as it was the fault of the eminent judges and prosecutors who in the recent years have reveled in the law's perversion.

Let us stand up—unashamed and unafraid. Only the McNamaras need hang their heads—so to befoul a great cause, so to deceive their fellows, so to outrage the sacredness of human life.

In the meanwhile, look a fact squarely in the face—so that if it be ugly and repulsive, you may the more readily recognize it and grapple with it when next you meet it again. Have you a house to cleanse, cleanse it.

The legitimate work of the labor movement must depend upon the intelligence of its leadership to carry it forward to fruition—and that leadership must recognize the futility of much trade union effort, and bring the membership to a fuller realization of fundamental causes. The wrecker, the bruisers and the dynamiter are not fitted for that important business.



# POSITION LAWFUL AND PROGRESSIVE. (American Federationist.)

We have nothing to hide. We are ready at any time for the agents of the law to begin investigating. Files, records of all kinds, account books—everything in documentary shape, is open to them. All that has been printed, or spoken, or written to our correspondents is subject to their inquiries. Every act of every official may be freely looked into. No one is going to dodge or run away. Whatever can be done to aid the law will be done at these offices.

This is our reply at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor to the clamor to get at "the men higher up," to the repeated announcements in the press of "a nation-wide investigation by Federal officials," to the assertions that behind the McNamaras were men standing high in the councils of labor.

How to make our language on this point more sweeping, we do not know. We could not do it in columns or pages. We, therefore, consider the point disposed of, insofar as it relates to our attitude regarding the investigation for which some men are calling.

As to our position on the McNamara case, it is given in the statement which was sent out to the press on December 9th, and which we reproduce on other pages in this issue of the "American Federationist." We have seen no criticism of that statement which should cause it to be changed. We stand by every word of it.

As affecting the executive council, American Federation of Labor, the officers of the international trade unions, and the active labor men throughout the country who took up the defense of the McNamaras, the gist of the outcome of the case is, in what was a mystery they were deceived.

As to that part of the public which sided against the McNamaras—or was it against labor?—in a case which was a mystery, they knew no more, and no less, than the people who were deceived.

As to the future—how is trade unionism to be affected? With respect to this question we have looked for light from the press and in the letters coming to us in quantities from all parts of the country. What lessons are to be derived from this case, which is one of abnormalities? What illuminating suggestion has been sent in, by friend or enemy? Is organized labor to depart from its regularly-adopted policies; and if so, why? Where lies a better course than that which it has followed?

Nothing new has come, in reply to these queries. Among the intense participants in the social conflict, the same groups are but reiterating their well-known sentiments. What could be expected from the National Manufacturers' Association, their agents and hirelings, but precisely what they are saying—which is merely what they have been saying? What from the Socialists except to employ the occasion for vote-catching? What from such reactionary organs as the New York "Sun" but diatribes covering half the editorial page? So long as these declared enemies of the trade unions are what they are, and unionism is what it is, no help can come from them to the labor movement.

From the social elements that stand somewhat apart from the wage conflict, there have usually come merely the suggestions of partly-informed observers. Ought our Federation at once change its officials? Some part of the daily press, seeking to create a popular cry, calls for this move. That is worth no attention. Ought our Federation forthwith change its policies? The question in reply must be, Which of them? Each represents the wisdom derived from experience.

A few humanitarians are declaring that a unionism must prevail which is grounded on "industrial liberty." It will have to be a new unionism

with new unionists—and where are they to be found?—for the deceits in the catchwords "industrial liberty" are known to all wage workers who have suffered from the unending competition which is an inseparable feature of a so-called "free labor market."

As to the critics of our Federation's officers, most of them move in a fundamental error. They assume that the separate trade unions, in their organization, work and affairs, are controlled, directed, supervised from our Washington center. This is not in the least so. To the national (or international) unions there is nothing "higher up." With respect to their routine procedures, their conventions, and their dues, assessments, benefits, not one of them is subject to orders from the Federation offices. They are autonomous. All of them are in the Federation under certain general regulations, chiefly such as relate to character of membership, "jurisdiction" (the prevention of overlapping), the avoidance of duplication of effort and organization, and the adoption of methods for union agitation and education. By a vote of representatives in federation conventions the Federation can, for certain purposes only, impose a slight assessment, a step taken on the rarest occasions. The books of the Federation show how funds raised in this manner, as well as through the regular dues, are expended. They are published in detail in every issue of the "American Federationist."

So far as can be seen, at the present stage of this emergency, the friends of our labor movement, those among the general public whom organized labor has learned to trust, are standing with us, steadfast. To their minds nothing has occurred to discredit the established principles, the accepted policies and procedures, or the general body of officials, of the trade union movement. What has happened has been a deplorable incident, a misfortune, an exceptional course of action, but which does not touch the essentials of trade unionism. The church, the State, every social institution, has had its fanatics and its criminals. No great movement but has had to survive injurious episodes and unwise advocates. In this ordeal for unionism, we have not heard of the abandonment of the cause by a single follower or a single friend. Not one "if," "but," or "and" has been uttered by one of them to pull down or weaken the organization. On the contrary, assurances have come to us from strong men—in the ranks of labor, of the professions, and of business men—many of them strangers to us, that they understand, and approve of, the position of the American Federation of Labor throughout the whole of this chapter in the history of what is among the side issues of trade unionism. They have not been misled by the shrieking in sensational newspaper headlines, the rabid onslaughts of our rancorous foes, or the hypocrisies of those who, professing love for labor, would profit by the present occasion to deprive organized labor of its hard-won strength.

In truth, amidst the clamor raised by financial interest, by partisan prejudice, by sensation-mongers, or through mere shallowness and base truckling to the noise-makers, the country is being compelled to hear the voice of sanity and moral force. That voice is saying that if labor is the basic element in society, the laborer's cause should be sacred to society; if unrestricted competition among wage-workers leads to the frightful deprivation, degeneration, and collective slavery of the masses which even America is witnessing, the wage workers themselves are justified in organized opposition to such competition; if trade unionism, as it exists, has been the only effective agency developed to help the masses of wage workers to get better pay, and cut off the working hours that destroy health and life, and in general improve the working conditions of labor, encouragement to it is a national obligation; if it has



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stood champion for labor's rights, before our legislative bodies, before the public, appealing for whatever of justice can today be had, curbing avarice, performing an unparalleled work of philanthropy in its mutual benefits—then it deserves to live and to continue its mission.

Who knows better than the trade unionists themselves the mission of unionism? How has that mission come to be shaped and developed? It has come through the free discussion, the public deliberations, the fairest procedures of a perfectly democratic organization. The voice and vote of the least man in the last rank has its due force and weight. Every suggestion from the mind of any and all of the members of a union has its open channel to reach the full membership. What step may, or ought, to be taken, in organization, in efficiency, in policy, in politics, in exclusion or inclusion of members—in all such respects each union can have its share in proposing and deciding. Hence the history of the American Federation of Labor is the story of the will and wish of its majorities. How, then, could it be other than what it has been? How can it be other than what it is? It rests on the solid rock of the economic education, the recorded decisions, the deliberate will of its membership.

Purification? Yes; of whatever evils, of methods or men, that may appear. That is a natural part of its business, as with every other institution.

The methods of our Federation have been defined and defended on every necessary occasion. Despite the systematic malicious and mendacious misrepresentation of those methods, we repeat that they stop short of injurious attacks on persons and property, while they unfailingly uphold, to the last point, every right of labor, and of the wage workers—in their movements, on the highways, in their purchases, in their choice of work-fellows, and in their organization.

The men of our Federation have each a duty to perform, according to his place. Within the organization, the membership decides who has or has not been derelict. Without, in the matters of the law, the Government decides. On this score, a clamor—by the interested, chiefly—has been raised against the officers of the Federation. In reply, we say to the appropriate Government officials, proceed with your duty. We are ready. You shall have our aid. To the country, we say, we have nothing to fear.

To the men and women of labor, we say, the wrongs which the workers have borne, the rights to which they are entitled, should and must achieve, can only be accomplished by thorough organization, unity, and federation, promoted and permeated by the spirit of fraternity and solidarity.

At no time in the history of labor has organization been so essential as now. If the wage-earners of our continent hope, not only to promote and advance their interests, but to protect even that which they now enjoy, organization, unity, and federation are an immediate and pressing necessity.

The concentrated effort and bitter animosity of the enemies of organized labor to crush out the spirit of the toilers, and with it to enfeeble or destroy the organized labor movement, must be met by the men and women of labor with an intelligent, earnest, dignified, and insistent attitude; whose solemn and imperative duty it is to openly declare the high purposes for which our movement is instituted, to show its splendid achievements already accomplished for the workers, and make clear its noblest aspirations, not only for the workers, but for all humanity.

Grit your teeth and organize!

Each heart is a world. You find all within yourself that you find without. The world that surrounds you is the magic glass of the world within you.—Lavater.

### A MAN'S BURDEN.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

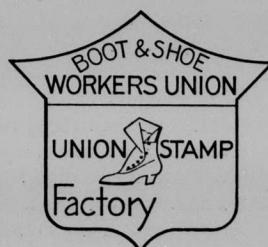
Nearly every man believes that his task is the most difficult. He has been thinking it ever since he can remember. Even when he was a child, his problems—which now make him smile as he thinks of them—were just as real and just as important as those which trouble him today. But, in all probability, he pines for the job which he left long ago, because his present position seems still more irksome and monotonous; it presents so many more difficulties than those which he left behind him.

Sometimes, all this is only too true. Most of us have an unreasoning faculty for getting ourselves into all kinds of trouble because of our impatience, and principally because we haven't the nerve to stand up to the task which brings with it strain and stress. But really, most of the discomfort and unhappiness which comes to us in our present distress, because of the comparison that we make with former experiences, is due to the fact that we have forgotten the pit from which we were dug. Nature is a physician that heals the old wounds, and so crowds our lives with new experiences that often even the scar is covered over with healthy thought and occupation, so that out of the former things there emerges a man better equipped for the duties of life. She does this in the natural world. The convulsion that rent the face of Mother Earth is soon covered with a beautiful green which challenges admiration. She does it in the physical world. To heal the wound by "first intention" is the physician's aim, whenever that is possible, because nature herself supplies the best restoratives.

Fortunate is it that we are not compelled to forever carry all the burdens of the past. New ones will come, but somehow they dislodge the old, or, they will drive away the mist and make them appear in their true light—stepping stones, instead of stumbling blocks. And such are the present difficulties by which we are now beset. The hope that burns eternal in the heart of man is simply a prophecy of the future life—when the full fruition of our earthly sorrows will be revealed. When, as we look back upon the past, we shall smile at the trials of life, as we now smilingly pity the child whose burdens seem as great as our own—the burdens of a full-grown man.

Reynolds Newspaper, of London, says that despite statements to the contrary, there is excellent authority for saying that the Railwaymen's leaders have now drafted a new all-grades program which is to be laid before the companies in the event of it being necessary to declare another national strike. The new program has not yet been submitted to the men for approval, and will not be submitted until the leaders have given up all hope of inducing the companies to meet the men's representatives in order to discuss the findings of the inquiry commission.

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### FOREIGN NOTES.

A general strike of workers engaged in the bakery trade is on at Lisbon, Portugal.

The one who would "call us down" when we deserve it must be the one who would praise us when we merit it. No one else has the right.—Charles Clark Munn.

The men and women employed by the Birmingham (Eng.) Small Arms Co. have accepted a compromise settlement and about four thousand of the employees have returned to work.

The oil millers at Hull, England, are still on strike, and the company is endeavoring by all manner of means to break the ranks of the strikers, but with small effect.

A novel strike has taken place in Switzerland, where five of the generals in the Swiss army have struck because they do not regard their annual remuneration of \$700 sufficient wages.

In order to avert a strike the building laborers of Manchester, Kent County, England, numbering 2,000, have decided to ask the employers to submit their demands for better pay either to the conciliation board of the building trades, or to arbitration.

A new arrangement has been arrived at by the Wool Combers and Gas Workers at Bradford, Eng., by which the two unions will recognize each others' members so that gas workers may obtain employment as wool combers in the summer time, and the wool combers may work as gas workers in the winter.

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**NOTES FROM THE EXTRA SESSION.**

Every session of the Legislature of this State has been characterized by some dominant feature. Thus, we have termed the regular session of 1911 the "progressive session," and it is believed the extra session just adjourned will receive its meed of blame or praise from the "country caucus." The people of the State of California, and particularly the labor movement of this State, will have to sit up and take notice, for some years to come, of a new political force that has arisen, like Minerva, from the head of a country solon. During the debate in the Assembly, on the final passage of the reapportionment bill presented by the Committee on Free Conference, the origin, history, and aims of the country caucus were laid bare, and its triumph in the passage of said bill signalizes a new force in the political arena.

During the closing days of the regular session, the legislative agents were puzzled over the sudden opposition which developed in the Assembly, and which resulted in the wholesale slaughter of all pending legislation, including, principally, the anti-injunction bill and the alien land bill. It was impossible, upon any theory, to account for the stubborn opposition of such men as Kehoe of Humboldt and others who up to that time had voted consistently in favor of all labor bills. The secret is now out—the new-born "cowhide caucus," to term it by its most repellent name, had resolved to strangle these measures, as injurious to the interests of the farmers.

Early in the beginning of the extra session, the new organization announced boldly its purpose to oppose all legislation thought to be inimical to the country, and particularly its determination to so re-apportion the legislative districts of the State so as at least for ten years, if not for all time, prevent the large cities from being represented on a basis of population.

The first skirmish occurred on Roseberry's two bills requiring farmers, like all other employers of labor, to report to the Industrial Accident Board all accidents befalling their employees. The caucus was strong enough to amend these bills so as to exempt farmers, horticulturists, poultry raisers and employers of domestic servants. The Senate refused to concur, the bills were sent back to the Assembly, with the request that it recede. Upon the test vote, the caucus failed to muster its full strength, as several of its members were too friendly to labor to immolate themselves on the altar of such a cause. The caucus gathered, nevertheless, enough votes to defeat the wishes of the Senate. The friends of labor could rally only 39 votes, thus lacking two votes to carry, the caucus holding 37 safe, and four absentees.

The next meeting was a battle royal, the lines of labor and the caucus were drawn tight on Beattie's and Hamilton's opposing sets of amendments to the Welch weights' and measures' bill. The caucus won, and the Free Conference Committee on that measure failed to agree. Thus one subject, included in the Governor's call for the extra session, failed to receive any action.

But the main struggle was fought out on the reapportionment question. All forces were ranged in opposition to the caucus, but the caucus never flinched, and won out by holding its forty odd votes together in the Assembly. On the final test of strength the caucus carried everything before it. Its first ultimatum had been 16 Senators and 34 Assemblymen for San Francisco, Los Angeles and Oakland. Its second ultimatum, modified by the greatest efforts exerted by all the progressive elements, made those figures seventeen and thirty-six, respectively—being two Senators and three Assemblymen less than the cities named would be entitled to, according to their population.

Such staunch friends of labor as Judge Griffin of Modesto, Hayes and Telfer of Santa Clara, and Beckett of San Luis Obispo, were forced to vote with the caucus in the final struggle.

**SYSTEM FEDERATION.**

During the past week there has been no change in the situation, and the railroads are being gradually placed in a position where operation will be impossible owing to the defective condition of their rolling stock because of lack of repairs.

The spirit of determination is growing stronger every day. From reports to hand from all sources, it is apparent that the company has decided to discontinue boarding the non-unionists, and plain hints are given out that their time is short and that before many days the men will be back to work. Even though on the eve of victory the strikers continue to exercise the utmost diligence on the picket lines.

The following letter from B. F. Perry, business agent of the I. A. of M. on the Union Pacific: "I have just returned from a trip over the district and am pleased to say that at all points I found the boys doing something to help the strikers. At several points they have levied assessments and every shop has given one or more dances and in some instances have cleared up several hundred dollars for the cause. I attended a joint banquet at Salida, Colo., given by the combined railroad organizations at that point on the 19th, and am delighted to state that they cleared up \$1000 for the cause, and this little burg has sent more than \$500 heretofore. They are very much interested in the grand struggle we are putting up."

Sacramento—The injector and the lubricator bench is loaded down with bad orders; Rippon is kicking because the imported men get all of the best jobs; a dope fiend stole a suit of clothes and hat from the bull pen; Becker has been allowed to remain in the pen as he said he was afraid to come out; a freight train came in with three dead engines and the live engine died on the bridge; freight trains run when they have the power and passenger trains when they come in; No. 9 is seven hours late, and all others about the same; imported men come and go on an average of five per day; John Suthons, vice-president of the carmen, arrived yesterday, and was enthusiastically received; our boys are doing everything possible to hold out. Up to date out of a total of 1100 men who came out we have had but ten desertions.

Roseville—The Russ House is just one and one-half blocks from the gate at the shops, and on Monday it opened its doors to the non-unionists; previous to this the place was known as a union house; we have been doing mass picket duty in front of this place and business has materially fallen off. Today a gate was cut in front of the Russ House and they have but the width of the street to cross. The West House is also catering to the traffic. Brothers, keep this under your hat and make good use of it when the time comes, which will be before very long. The boarding house in the pen is still running, feeding the boiler makers, blacksmiths and machinists free, but all the laborers and the carmen are compelled to pay 90 cents per day, that is the locals; tried this plan on the imported men but they would not stand for it.

Tracy—Everything to the good here; the boys are becoming more cheerful every day as they see victory in sight. The officials have done everything within their power to break our ranks but they have been unable to accomplish anything. Train No. 32 arrived with two dead engines in tow; train No. 84 also with a dead one, and both considerable late; cars are plentiful all over the yards. Non-unionists have been told that they will have to find board and room on the outside, but the company is still compelled to feed them; reported that thirty air hose were cut in the yard delaying train two hours. This is, without doubt another stunt by the guards who are busy trying to hold on to their jobs.

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**LESSONS ON MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN.**

By Richard Caverly.

**Letter No. 22.**

The Wall Street "Journal" catalogues the holdings of the J. P. Morgan syndicate as follows: National banks, \$41,000,000; trust companies, \$19,000,000; insurance companies, \$486,000,000; railroad and industrial stock, \$3,500,000,000; total, \$4,000,000,000. The industrial stock includes steel, coal, iron, copper, and their manufactured products.

It might be of advantage to some of my readers to define the meaning of "stocks and bonds." "Stock" is the general name given to the capital of incorporated companies. They are divided into equal parts, usually of \$100 each, called "shares," the owners of which are called "shareholders." Stocks are at par when selling at their face value, at a premium when selling for more, and at a discount, when selling for less. A dividend is a part of the net income of the company, divided among the stockholders. Stocks are issued on largely fictitious value, called "watered stocks," and the number of shares is frequently increased, without any material increase in wealth in the company. A company having honest investments that pay 12 per cent on a capital investment of \$500,000 stocks, can double the stock and only pay stockholders 6 per cent. A bond is a written or printed obligation, made under seal, to pay a certain amount of money at a special time, with a fixed rate of interest, usually semi-annually. Bonds are issued, for money borrowed, by the general Government, States, cities and corporations, and run for various terms, according to the agreement fixed in the bond. They are usually the safest investment.

The national banks are the nation's clearing houses. Through them passes the bulk of the bills of exchange which represent the nation's commerce. This gives them control of banking. Other large corporations furnish a means of gathering immense sums of money from the people, which funds serve as cash on the market, when the big capitalists want to put some of the smaller ones out of business. It is reported by the press that the Morgan syndicate is now reaching out for control of the packing and milling industries.

In its hands the law is putty. It brooks no opposition. Wherever there is a strike among workingmen, there is no compromise; it wins by sheer force of power; it cannot be starved out, or intimidated; the militia and the regular army are subject to its call; it keeps constantly employed a force of trained thugs and moral degenerates to serve as strike breakers; schools and universities are under its dictation; and there is reason to believe that even the church is influenced by it.

Francis Walsh Co., brokers, of Detroit, Mich., have issued a circular, calling attention to "extraordinary" profits accruing to the stockholders of forty-three banks in that State. The money they collect from the working people of that State is turned over to rich corporations; that has paid the Michigan banks from 131 per cent to 600 per cent a year. This is for one State only. It is probable, if the truth were known, that most all the States would show similar results. The figures quoted may enable the readers to realize the cost of our present monetary system, and that national banks constitute the greatest monopoly on earth.

Property rights are valid only insofar as they have moral sanction, and there is no moral support available for the defenders of property rights in monopoly. Monopoly is universal. We have, as a nation, been much more concerned in property rights than we have in human rights. A right is a moral thing—has to do with a moral perception of men—and there are no morals in monopoly, or support of it. Most of the property rights of property owners are today obtained at the expense of the property rights of property producers. This is the result of a jug-handle

education in morals, which holds ownership of things created much more sacred than ownership of brains, muscle and skill necessary to create; which regards possession as nine points in law, and production one point, and this proportion holds good all the way through. The man who owned the slaves owned also the plantation; this last was, and still is, the chief source of his power, and the main reason for wanting to own slaves.

It takes men to work land. It did then, and it does now. The advantage then was wholly with land owners, not land workers, and it is yet, for "to whomsoever the land of a country belongs, to him also belong the fruits thereof," under the law, and the law is made for property, not for men, and to get advantage of the law you must own property, and the more you own the more likely you are to get a square deal from the law.

When wealth is as easy to get as it is to produce, our social problem will be solved, but it will never be easy to get for the average man as long as the source of all wealth—land—is held out of the market for speculation, and the price inflated to a point which impoverishes the users of land who are not owners. For it is a fixed fact, known to all students of political economy, that dear land always means cheap men, and that production cannot be carried on to a point where land values will not overtake and absorb it. The only logical solution then, is to reduce the price of land by judicious taxation, and exempting all improvements.

(Continued next week.)

**NEW CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.**

The Fourth Congressional District, as formed by the new apportionment bill which was passed last Sunday by the Legislature, is bounded as follows: Beginning at the point where Twentieth street meets the water front line, thence along Twentieth to Bryant avenue, to Eleventh street, to Market, to Van Ness avenue, to McAllister street, to Masonic avenue, to Fulton street, to the ocean, and along the water front to the point of beginning.

The Fifth Congressional District is composed of the remainder of San Francisco. As yet no one has come to the front as an eager candidate for the nomination in this district. The Fifth is now represented by Congressman Hayes of Santa Clara, who has been placed in another district by the bill. Hayes' new district is composed largely of counties in which he never campaigned before.

**WELL-KNOWN SOLICITOR DEAD.**

In the death of C. A. Romera, vice-president of the Newspaper Solicitors' Union, who passed away very suddenly Sunday evening, December 24th, this union loses a most valued and estimable member, and the community a highly respected citizen. Mr. Romera was apparently in the best of health up to a few hours before his death, when he was suddenly attacked by severe pains in the chest, which physicians, who were hurriedly called, pronounced to be walking pneumonia.

Mr. Romera was well known in union circles, and will be greatly missed by friends and associates. He was 37 years of age, and leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss.

**McNAMARA DEFENSE LEAGUE.**

The McNamara Defense League is no more. At a meeting of that organization Tuesday evening it was decided to disband and to return the \$6000 in the treasury to the donors. The expenses incurred by the league will be paid jointly by the San Francisco Labor Council, State Building Trades Council, State Federation of Labor and the Alameda Central Labor Council. Treasurer Scharrenberg will begin preparations for the return of the funds in his possession at once.

**CO-OPERATIVE MEAT COMPANY.**

The regular semi-annual meeting and election of officers was held last Sunday, December 24th. The old officers were all re-elected as follows: A. Friedman, president and manager; C. Hill, vice-president; W. N. Fry, secretary and treasurer; John O. Walsh and Fred Zimmerman, directors.

New quarters are desired after May 1st owing to the expiration of the present lease. A finance committee will meet with the board of directors to confer concerning the company's interests, and will discuss a suitable location for the proper conduct of the business.

A proposal to elect officers for four-year terms will be voted upon at the meeting to be held in May. It is believed that more stability in holding office will prove beneficial to the business. Such has been the experience of the past. The recall will be provided as a means of removing unsatisfactory or incompetent officials.

Doctor—"I want you to look after my practice while I'm off on a holiday trip to Scotland."

"But I've just graduated, doctor. Have had no experience."

"That's all right, my boy. My practice is strictly fashionable. Tell the men to play golf, and order the lady patients off to Monte Carlo."

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1911.

The people is a beast of muddy brain,  
That knows not its own force, and therefore stands

Loaded with wood and stone; the powerless hands

Of a mere child guide it with bit and rein;  
One kick would be enough to break the chain;  
But the beast fears, and what the child demands  
It does; nor its own terror understands,  
Confused and stupefied by bugbears vain.  
Most wonderful with its own hand it ties  
And gags itself—gives itself death and war  
For peace doled out by kings from its own store.  
Its own arc all things between earth and heaven  
But this it knows not; and if one arise  
To tell the truth, it kills him unforgiven.

—Thomas Campanella (1612)

The press of the country has sobered somewhat in its criticism of organized labor in connection with the McNamara case, and now only the publications which are known to all men as rabid union haters are insisting upon conducting the unions for us. The labor movement will survive, and the criticism of unreasonable enemies will have no more effect now than in the past.

The report of the Label Department of the American Federation of Labor shows that only one firm in the United States manufactures union-made collars, and that firm is Ide Brothers of Albany, N. Y., who place the Bell Brand Collar on the market. These collars bear the union label and can be had in San Francisco. Demand them. That there are not enough trade unionists in the United States to keep more than one small factory in operation is proven, and does not speak very highly for our membership.

If the store you are dealing with now cannot supply your demand for goods that bear the union label, go somewhere else. Find a merchant who thinks enough of your patronage to try and please you in this regard. It is a purely business proposition. You patronize him. He should reciprocate by patronizing you. Your stock in trade is the union label, and if he does not handle union label goods he does not patronize you. No business man can accuse you of not treating him fairly. You are only asking for a square deal—reciprocity.

In the trial of the owners of the shirt waist factory where 150 girls lost their lives because of the greed of their employers, the judge has ruled that the State must prove that the bolted door picked out of the debris is the identical one which barred the only avenue of escape from the burning building. If the prosecuting attorney cannot prove that it is the identical door, then the employers are not guilty of murder. Some of us were of the opinion that the vicious owners were to be placed on trial, but we were mistaken—the door is on trial.

## THE NEW YEAR.

The progress of organized labor during the past year has been remarkable, though not all the good things that an ardent soul might hope for have fallen to the lot of the wage workers of this land. Many of the obstacles encountered at the opening of the year now about to close are still stubbornly resisting the forward march of labor's hosts, yet the men of labor are undismayed and still of good cheer, for they see stretched out before them the prospect of better things in the days that are to follow, and the fire of hope beckons them on and on to greater accomplishments each succeeding day.

In wishing one and all a happy new year, we would call upon you to pass just one resolution and religiously observe it during the year about to begin. Resolve to be a better union man during the coming year than you were last year. If you are not getting the label on everything you purchase, change your plan, for your own benefit and the benefit of fellow unionists; if you have not been attending the meetings of your organization, begin to do so now, in order that you may be a factor in the uplifting and improvement of your craft and your fellow workmen; if you have not been performing your share of the necessary work that falls to the lot of the membership, turn over a new leaf, and do it in the future; if you have not troubled your mind with trying to find a solution of the vexing problems confronting your union and the labor movement in general, put on your thinking cap and lend your hand to the struggle for improvement; if you have been a leaner and a burden to your organization in the past, change your tack, and try being a lifter and a reliever in the future.

It is all very well to say that there are plenty of others to do the work of the union, but it should be remembered that few things in this world come to the fellow who is not willing to go after them, and that a good cause can never have too many advocates. If your wages are not as high as they should be, or if the conditions under which you perform your daily labor are uncongenial and unhealthy, perhaps you are at least in part responsible because of your lack of interest in such matters. If you would improve the efficiency and power for good of your union, then get in and be a living, active, hustling part of it, and not a mere passive member. Trade unions, like all other institutions, require brains and energy to guide their destinies, and if you will not devote your attention to your own welfare, which is bound up in your union, then who can you reasonably expect to do so?

Bear in mind always that your interests and the interests of all wage workers are linked together, and the thing that hurts your fellow worker hurts you, and vice versa. Remember that you can not hope to greatly improve your own conditions unless you lift the other fellow up with you. The conditions surrounding you cannot remain permanently good while your fellow toiler is cursed by the presence of misery and want. If the swath separating you from your brother wage worker is too wide, then he will act as a drag to drag you down. Make your unionism as broad as the industrial field, and then you will be able to greet the next new year with a degree of satisfaction never before felt, because you will have been an instrument of progress and helpfulness, and, after all, that is the only thing really worth while in this world. To be able to close each year with the consciousness that you have helped to make the world better, brighter, happier, be it ever so little, is sufficient reward for your efforts. You can enjoy this satisfaction by being an active, consistent trade unionist.

Again wishing trade unionists everywhere a happy new year and a most prosperous one, we point out the union label as the shortest road to that goal.

## CITIZENSHIP AND UNIONISM.

Membership in a union makes a better man of the individual; it makes him a better workman, a better provider for his family, and consequently a far better citizen of the Nation, State and municipality.

The man who does not join the organization of his craft is, consciously or unconsciously, an obstacle in the way of progress, not only to his craft, but to the community in which he lives.

That organization has improved the conditions under which the toiler lives cannot be disputed, nor can the fact that every improvement in the surroundings of the wage worker has redounded to the benefit of the people as a whole be denied. It is true, of course, these improvements have not always enabled the employer to grow richer and richer, but they have prevented the employee from growing poorer and poorer.

Trade unions have passed the purely sentimental point and are now appealing to the unorganized wage earners to join hands as a purely business proposition for their own protection, the improvement of their homes, the betterment of their State and the welfare of their Nation.

The contribution of the trade union movement to the weal of the race will occupy no small space when the real history of this period is written, because it has been one of the most potent factors for progress during the past century. It has produced a more active, more intelligent, more sincere and more tireless brand of citizenship than any other agency working for the improvement of society and the elevation of the human race. Its aims have been high, its purposes broad and its benefits universal.

No person who desires to deal fairly with his fellow creatures can have any valid reason to urge against the organization of the wage workers. But if fair dealing were general there would then be no necessity for united action by the workers in order to protect themselves. It is the selfishness of the individual human which makes it essential for the people to institute governments in order that the weak may be protected against the strong, and it is, this same selfishness which makes it an imperative necessity that the men who labor for hire shall organize unions as instruments of protection against the greed of employers. In the beginning necessity commanded it, now intelligence points to it as entirely the part of wisdom. As organization advances, intelligence increases. Outside of the schools and universities there is no institution in this country so helpful to the progress of our government as is the trade union. We know of no other organization of men or women, except, perhaps, some of the sensible women's clubs, which even remotely approaches trade unionism in educational value.

In view of these facts—and they are facts—the accusations that are now being made against unionism by papers owned by wealthy persons who are without any knowledge of the movement other than such as may be gathered by casual surface glances, that the movement tends toward the production of direct actionists are wholly without foundation.

Will these same men urge that our schools and universities tend in that direction? Such charges, if sound as against the unions, can be made with equal force against any institution which educates the people. But it is not true as to the unions, and will be believed only by fanatics who are incapable of sound reasoning. The movement has reached its present position in the industrial world in spite of such unreasonable criticism. The membership in the unions is daily growing greater in point of numbers and in intellectual development, and there will be no cessation in the activities of these organized men until such time as entire success has crowned their efforts or some better scheme of accomplishing the desired results has been found.



## Fluctuating Sentiments

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and it is this hope that keeps the world going steadily toward the goal of better things. Without it, most of the world's great improvements would have been lost to us. Few of them come by accident or chance. The hope that success would finally crown his efforts has kept many a tired soul at work until his task was accomplished.

The person who adds a little to the sum total of knowledge each day is growing, and feels it. This feeling of progress, of enlargement, tends to intensify the ambition, and leads on day by day to greater accomplishments and more rapid headway toward the goal of better things. Getting started is the hard part of the problem of improvement. After that, it is simply a question of keeping at it.

There is something radically wrong with a system which permits industry and hunger to go hand in hand while idleness and luxury are boon companions. We believe that work is good for the human race, and that idleness is a curse, but the man who works should be fed, clothed and housed decently, and the fellow who idles away his time should be placed in an asylum where he will not be a menace to the balance of humanity. This condition of affairs at the present time seems a long way off, but the time will ultimately come when the fellow who does no work will not be permitted to eat the bread produced by the man who does all the world's work. Speed the day!

There is just one way to be sure the thing you want done is done to your entire satisfaction, and that way is to do it yourself. It may be done as well by some other person, but it will represent that other person's ideas, in the way of doing it, not yours. The difference may be slight, but it is there nevertheless. A short time ago we saw a foreman instructing an employee as to the manner in which he desired a piece of work done. The employee did the work, and did it well, but it was not just the way the foreman wanted it, and he did it over again himself. We watched both men perform the task, and were we to do it would accomplish it in a third way, though the result in the end, in any event, would be almost the same. Therefore, this "paddle your own canoe" paragraph is the result of an ordinary, every-day incident, yet it points out the fact that some persons are very hard to please, and shows how easy it is for the disagreeable man to find something to whine about.

What does the person know about misery who has never gone to sleep at night with old Mother Earth as a bed and a stone for a pillow, with stomach empty and a body shivering with the cold? Some there are who believe they know how it feels, but it is only a belief, a theory, simple imagination, and really far from the actuality. What does he know about real want and hunger, who has never rambled all night to keep from freezing to death, only to have the first peep of the sun over the eastern horizon serve as a reminder that another day is to begin with chances no better than yesterday? What does he know about the ways of humanity, who has never brushed strange and alone against its rough edges and felt the sharpness of it release the chilled blood from the starved vein? What chance has he to understand these things who has never experienced them? And what is the use of writing about them when so few can really understand? Why waste the thought and the energy required to relate these recollections, when no good is to come from it?

## Wit at Random

Mr. Henpeck—Are you the man who gave my wife a lot of impudence?

Mr. Scraper—I am.

Mr. Henpeck—Shake! You're a hero.

George liked his John Barleycorn so well that the boys in the shop tried to prevail on him to cut it out. "Well, I can't quit it right away," replied George, weighing the matter carefully, "but I can gradually taper off." George did well for a month; then I came upon him one evening, lit to the ears, and in a mellow mood.

"Look here, George," I said to him, "didn't you promise to taper off?"

"Sure," replied George, with a knowing wink, "my intentions were good, but I met a friend tonight who shifted the taper, so now I'm heading for the big end."

A young Irish helper, named Jimmy, was pushing a heavily-loaded truck along the floor of the shop the other day that persisted in going in every direction but the one intended. The boss, coming suddenly across the path of the truck, had a narrow escape from being run down. After jumping to a place of safety, the boss exclaimed: "Great Scott, Jimmy, the angels must be guiding that truck!"

"Well, maybe they are," retorted Jimmy, drawing a deep breath and pausing to wipe the perspiration, "but, be-jabbers, I know they're not a-pushing it."

Why are you so sore on that eminent millionaire? He has done some good things."

"I was one of them."—Washington "Herald."

"A good turkey dinner and mince pie," said a well-known after-dinner orator, "always puts us in a lethargic mood—makes us feel, in fact, like the natives of Nola Chucky. In Nola Chucky one day I said to a man:

"What is the principal occupation of this town?"

"Wall, boss," the man answered, yawning, "in the winter they mostly sets on the east side of the house and follers the sun around to the west, and in summer they sets on the west side and follers the shade around to the east."—Washington "Star."

One winter morning, Henry Clay, finding himself in need of money, went to the Riggs Bank and asked for a loan of \$250 on his personal note. He was told that while his credit was perfectly good, it was the inflexible rule of the bank to require an indorser. The great statesman hunted up Daniel Webster and asked him to endorse the note.

"With pleasure," said Webster. "But I need some money myself. Why not make your note for five hundred, and you and I will split it?"

This they did. And today the note in the Riggs Bank—unpaid.—"Popular Magazine."

"But why are you determined to get a divorce from your husband?"

"Because he is an absolute brute."

"You amaze me. You used to say that he was as gentle as a child."

"Yes, that's what I used to say. But you ought to see him now! Listen: Since the baby began teething, nothing would quiet the little darling but to pull his papa's whiskers. And when he found that out, what do you thing he did? He went down and had his beard shaved off, that's what! Do you think I'd live with a man that has that sort of disposition?"—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

## Masterpiece in Prose

### THE UNION.

By Daniel Webster.

I have not allowed myself, sir, to look beyond the Union, to see what might lie hidden in the dark recess behind. I have not coolly weighed the chances of preserving liberty when the bonds that unite us together shall be broken asunder. I have not accustomed myself to hang over the precipice of dis-union, to see whether, with my short sight, I can fathom the depth of the abyss below; nor could I regard him as a safe counselor in the affairs of this Government whose thoughts should be mainly bent on considering, not how the Union may be best preserved, but how tolerable might be the condition of the people when it shall be broken up and destroyed. While the Union lasts, we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us, for us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil. God grant that in my day, at least, that curtain may not rise! God grant that on my vision never may be opened what lies behind! When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as "What is all this worth?" nor those other words of delusion and folly, "Liberty first and Union afterwards"; but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment dear to every true American heart—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!

### TO PENSION LABORERS.

The laborers' pension act which Boston will put into operation March 1, 1912, is the first instance of a municipality in America providing retirement with half pay to its laborers. There has been a persistent effort made for years to establish this pension or a similar one. Power was conferred by the last Legislature to inaugurate such a law in Boston, the salient features of which are as follows: (1) There shall be a retirement board for the laborers employed by the city of Boston consisting of the Mayor, the Auditor and the Treasurer of the city, who shall discharge the duties hereby imposed upon them without additional compensation. (2) Any laborer employed by the city of Boston, who has reached the age of sixty years, and who has been in the service of the city for a period of not less than twenty-five years, and who is physically incapacitated, shall, at his request, and with the approval of the retirement board, be retired from service, and shall receive for the remainder of his life an annual pension equal to one-half the compensation which he received during the last year of his service for the city. It shall be the duty of said board to retire any laborer in the service of the city who has reached the age of seventy years and has served the city for a period of not less than twenty-five years." Fewer than forty come under the compulsory retirement provision, while the total number eligible to pension is 177.

The tree of liberty only grows when watered by the blood of tyrants.—Bertrand Barere.



## American Federation of Labor Letter

### Government Eight-Hour Bill.

On December 14th Chairman Wilson (coal miner) of the Labor Committee called up on the floor of the House H. R. 9061, the Hughes Eight-Hour bill. After a short discussion and the adding of a few minor amendments, the bill passed unanimously. The bill, as passed, is as follows: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that every contract hereafter made to which the United States, any Territory, or the District of Columbia is a party, and every such contract made for or on behalf of the United States, or any Territory, or said District, which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics shall contain a provision that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract, in the employ of the contractor or any sub-contractor contracting for any part of said work contemplated, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day upon such work; and every such contract shall stipulate a penalty for each violation of such provision in such contract of five dollars for each laborer or mechanic for every calendar day in which he shall be required or permitted to labor more than eight hours upon said work; and any officer or person designated as inspector of the work to be performed under any such contract, or to aid in enforcing the fulfillment thereof, shall, upon observation or investigation, forthwith report to the proper officer of the United States, or of any Territory, or of the District of Columbia, all violations of the provisions of this act directed to be made in every such contract, together with the name of each laborer or mechanic who has been required or permitted to labor in violation of such stipulation and the day of such violation, and the amount of the penalties imposed according to the stipulation in any such contract shall be directed to be withheld for the use and benefit of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Territory contracting by the officer or person whose duty it shall be to approve the payment of the moneys due under such contract, whether the violation of the provisions of such contract is by the contractor or any sub-contractor. Any contractor or sub-contractor aggrieved by the withholding of any penalty as hereinbefore provided, shall have the right within six months thereafter to appeal to the head of the department making the contract on behalf of the United States or the Territory, and in the case of a contract made by the District of Columbia to the Commissioners thereof, who shall have power to review the action imposing the penalty, and in all such appeals from such final order whereby a contractor or sub-contractor may be aggrieved by the imposition of the penalty hereinbefore provided such contractor or sub-contractor may within six months thereafter file a claim in the Court of Claims, which shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide the matter in like manner as in other cases before said court. Sec. 2. That nothing in this act shall apply to contracts for transportation by land or water, or for the transmission of intelligence, or for such materials or articles as may usually be bought in open market, except armor and armor plate, whether made to conform to particular specifications or not, or for the purchase of supplies by the Government, whether manufactured to conform to particular specifications or not; provided, that all classes of work which have been, are now, or may hereafter be performed by the Government shall, when done by contract for or on behalf of the United States, any Territory, or said District, by individuals, firms, or corporations, be performed in accord-

ance with the terms and provisions of this act. The President, by executive order, may waive the provisions and stipulations in this act as to any specific contract or contracts during time of war or a time when war is imminent. No penalties shall be imposed for any violation of such provision in such contract due to any emergency caused by fire, famine, or flood, by danger to life or to property, or by other extraordinary event or condition on account of which the President shall subsequently declare the violation to have been justifiable. Nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal or modify the act entitled, 'An act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed on the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia, being chapter three hundred and fifty-two of the laws of the Fifty-second Congress, approved August first, 1892,' or to apply to work done under contracts made prior to the passage of this act."

### Prisons, Breeders of Disease.

It has long been contended that our prisons are fertile breeders of tuberculosis. The inmates infected during confinement spread the germs when released, and even more important, the goods made in prisons are infected with the bacilli of the disease and act as carriers of the dread malady. This fact is confirmed by Dr. J. A. Hayne, secretary of the State Board of Health of South Carolina, who in speaking of the action of the board in reference to the hosiery mill at the penitentiary, said: "We reiterated our position that the hosiery mill at the penitentiary was not a proper employment for convicts, was deleterious to health and should be abolished. The board at a former meeting recommended that the hosiery mill be abolished, and Governor Blease took the same stand, it being alleged that it was a 'consumptive' mill, to use the expression of the governor in several speeches. It has been held that the hosiery mill is a breeder of consumption and, in addition to shortening the lives of the convicts employed there, when turned loose after serving their sentences, endanger the lives of the people of the State by spreading the consumptive germs. The State Board strongly advises its abolition. This matter will undoubtedly come before the Legislature at its coming session."

### Retirement Bill Being Drawn.

Senator Cummins of Iowa, chairman of Senate Committee on Civil Service, is expected to complete and introduce his bill for the retirement of Government clerks, in a short time; he says: "I have completed that portion of the bill relating to the retirement of veteran employees in the Civil Service, but the bill will also include a plan for the reclassification of all the employees in the service and for promotions and demotions. It is that feature which I am now working out. The retirement system to be proposed is a contributory plan, not the straight out pension plan. Other details I would prefer to announce when the bill is introduced."

### Compliments Union Labor.

During the consideration of the Hughes eight-hour bill in the House of Representatives on December 14th, Congressman Lafferty of Oregon, said, in part: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to go on record in favor of the labor unions and in favor of the great work organized labor has done for humanity. This bill fixes eight hours as the standard of a day's labor on all Government work. The

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## DIVIDEND NOTICES

**THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY** (the German Bank) Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco, 526 California St. Mission Branch—2572 Mission St. near 22d. Richmond District Branch—601 Clement St. cor. 7th ave. For the half year ending December 31, 1911, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1912. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account, and earn dividends from January 1, 1912. **GEORGE TOURNEY, Manager.**

**BANK OF ITALY** (Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco) S. E. cor. Montgomery and Clay Sts. Market Street Branch—Junction Market, Mason and Turk Streets. For the half year ending December 31, 1911, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after January 2, 1912. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1912. Money deposited on or before January 10th will earn interest from January 1st. **L. SCATENA, President. A. PEDRINI, Cashier.**

**ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK** (Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco) S. E. cor. Montgomery and Sacramento Sts. For the half year ending December 31, 1911, a dividend has been declared at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1912. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from January 1, 1912. Money deposited on or before January 10, 1912, will earn interest from January 1st. **A. SBARBORO, President.**

**THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK** (Member Associated Savings Banks of S. F.), Valencia and 16th Sts.; Branch—2631 Mission St., near 22nd St. For the half year ending December 31, 1911, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of taxes, will be payable on and after January 2, 1912. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1912. **JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.**

**HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK**, 783 Market St., near 4th. For the half year ending December 31, 1911, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1912. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal, from January 1, 1912. **H. C. KLEVESAH, Cashier.**

**MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO**, 706 Market St., opposite Third. For the half year ending December 31, 1911, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1912. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal, from January 1, 1912. **GEORGE A. STORY, Cashier.**

measure was introduced in this House by the able member from New Jersey (Mr. Hughes) who is himself a holder of a card in a labor union. The bill was referred to the Committee on Labor, of which the able member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wilson), also the holder of a union card, has the honor to be chairman. I am glad to say that there are thirteen other members of this House who hold union cards, and we find them all here on the floor this afternoon working for the passage of this bill. If union labor had done nothing more than to give us the bill now under consideration, it would be entitled to the lasting gratitude of the country. This bill sets the standard at eight hours for a full day's work, with a full day's pay, for all laborers and mechanics. No private employer can hereafter say that the demands of his employees for an eight-hour day is unreasonable, when the Government has said by this bill, which we are going to pass, that it is reasonable. We are also indebted to organized labor for most of the laws heretofore passed looking to the health, comfort, and safety of employees. The mad rush to obtain money in the United States has been the greatest obstacle in the way of a full and complete enjoyment by our people of the blessings of a free republic. It is high time that a sharp halt was being called. It was written of old: 'For what is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?' \* \* \* That conditions are growing better is shown by the fact that we are passing this bill this afternoon. The people are rapidly coming to realize that Lincoln's definition meant something, and that this country is for the people. If the people will send men to Congress, regardless of their politics, who are not under obligations to the special interests, we will in a few short years make this country one of, by, and for the people."

## AS SEEN BY A MINISTER.

In its issue of the 11th instant, the Los Angeles "Tribune" reports the Rev. Mr. Dennett, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church of that city, as having spoken as follows from the pulpit on the preceding day:

"An ideal takes people by storm. It appeals to the heart. Mr. Steffens says that when he talked to the principals on both sides of the recent controversy they received the ideal of charity enthusiastically. One man exclaimed, 'I would like to be the man to introduce Christianity in Los Angeles. If the ideal of a regenerated society of loving brotherhood appeals to all classes of men so much, why have we not had it long ago?'"

"The leaders of organized labor have caught the vision of a great ideal. I know personally some labor leaders as thoroughly consecrated to the cause of human brotherhood as any minister. Those who oppose organized labor have also seen a great ideal, the same one, loving brotherhood in which justice and liberty prevail. Thus, it comes to pass that we have two opposing parties fighting for the same ideal and yet fighting each other.

"Some people have been criticised for calling the McNamara boys martyrs. Yet, why? Surely no man would do what they have done for the small personal gain that could come to them. They engaged in a bloody work with open eyes. They must have known the risk. They thought that they were helping some one else. They supposed that they were putting their love to its final test. They were risking their lives for their friends. I do not see why we should not give them credit for as high motives, according to their lights, as the other side. Those who have fought organized labor think themselves heroes, and openly boast of it. They have posed as martyrs before the public. I do not believe that one side is any less sincere than the other. Both have been captured by an ideal. It has called them where every ideal calls, to great sacrifices.

"Have we then been plunged into this awful chaos when men can sincerely think themselves heroes for killing each other, in a night? Not at all. This is a truthful picture of the average American heart. Few of us have reached so high in the scale that we could not kill people. Not many of us would cut a man's throat with a razor, yet we have cried in this last week, 'Kill the McNamaras.' We would not do it, but we would let the State do it. From all over the country the cry has come, 'More blood.' Employers have not yet become so civilized that they will not sell the health, virtue and life of women and children.

"We erect monuments to men whom we call heroes for killing their fellow-men with powder and shot. This has been going on for centuries, and we are building \$10,000,000 worth of battle-ships every year to continue the work. The crimes that have been committed in the name of human brotherhood are almost numberless. Whether a man is a hero or not depends on which side he is fighting on."

## ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum Road Show is scoring the biggest kind of a success. Next week will most positively be its last and will also conclude the engagements of the Eight Palace Girls, Simone de Beryl, "Honor Among Thieves," Mack and Orth, and Ray Samuels. Gordon Eldrid and Company will present "Won By a Leg." Seymour Felix and Amelia Caire will make their first appearance here. They call their skit "The Runaway Kids." The Esthor Trio, consisting of one woman and two men who style themselves "The Wonderful Up-Side down Artists," will be included in the novelties. A reel of Daylight Motion Pictures will be the finale. Cecelia Loftus comes from London to play a special tour of the Orpheum Circuit, beginning January 7th.

## MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, December 26, 1911, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfers deposited: Herman Benthien, trumpet, Local No. 367; W. P. Simonds, pianist, Local No. 325.

Reinstated to membership: Miss B. Hamann.

Resigned: Geo. W. King.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: Wm. Roberts, Local No. 12.

The annual election of the union was held on Thursday last, December 21st. The vote was not as heavy this year as it was last year. There were 396 votes cast, resulting in the election of the following officers for 1912: President, Albert A. Greenbaum; vice-president, J. J. Matheson; recording secretary, E. H. Slissman; financial secretary, A. S. Morey; treasurer, T. Eisfeldt; sergeant-at-arms, John Smith; delegates State Federation of Labor—A. S. Morey, C. Foster, H. Menke; delegates A. F. of M. convention—F. Borgel, E. H. Slissman; delegates S. F. Labor Council—J. Lehman, J. J. Matheson, C. T. Schuppert, John Smith, G. Selo, J. Spencer; delegates Alameda Labor Council—J. Cray, J. Scott, J. Von Hovenberg; board of relief—C. H. Cassasa, F. Borgel, J. Kunzelman, S. Greene, Geo. Price; delegates Asiatic Exclusion League—B. Shoenberg, J. Spencer; board of directors—J. Atkins, W. Belard, F. Borgel, C. H. Cassasa, T. Ernst, C. Foster, M. Hobbs, M. J. Kochman, J. Kunzelman, J. E. Lehman, T. Mansfeldt, C. Neal, J. Peckham, G. J. Price.

The regular monthly meeting of the Alameda County Branch will be held at headquarters, Oakland, Thursday, January 4, 1912. Members are requested to attend.

All members, transfer as well as regular, must pay all dues and assessments before January 1st, or become delinquent.

Dues and assessments for the fourth quarter, amounting to \$5.25, are now due and payable, and become delinquent after December 31, 1911. The dues amount to \$1.50; strike assessments, fourth quarter, \$3.25; death assessments Nos. 9-10, 50 cents. The death assessments have been levied on account of the deaths of F. Ullissi and Chas. E. Burns. Members will kindly pay the same at your earliest convenience and avoid the rush (as well as suspension), to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street.

Members who have not as yet settled for their picnic tickets will have the amount charged against their account this quarter.

## FURUSETH AT WASHINGTON.

Andrew Furuseth of San Francisco, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, arrived in Washington to work for the Wilson bill, which eliminates the criminal feature from the statutes relating to the desertion of seamen, and would provide that seamen on vessels flying the American flag must know the English language.

Furuseth declared that not more than 10 per cent of the seamen on American trade vessels are native-born Americans, and that the reason was that the "United States laws made American seamen serfs and cause conditions which few Americans are willing to endure."

President Furuseth called upon Senators Perkins and Works, who, without committing themselves to the Wilson bill, said they would do all they could to ameliorate the conditions of the seamen.

Eight hundred men employed in the polishing and plating department of the Victor Talking Machine Company of Washington have ceased work because of the introduction of non-union men in that department.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 22, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Treasurer McTiernan excused.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Post Office Clerks—John D. Duni-gan, Walter G. Hancock, Chas. W. Michael. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Telegram from Theodore Johnson, urging delegates having friends among country members of Assembly to telegraph them to assist in getting proper representation for San Francisco. From Rev. C. F. Aked, correcting false press reports of his statements concerning labor officials.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Cracker Bakers' Union No. 63, Los Angeles, in relation to the unfair products of Bishop & Co. of that city.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From A. F. of L., relative to Resolution No. 171, ordering Window Shade Workers' Union to give up charter and affiliate with Upholsterers' International Union of America.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Cap Makers' Union No. 9, wage scale and agreement. From Cemetery Workers' Union, relative to the discharge of one of their members. From Plumbers' Union No. 442, inclosing copy of communication from their international in relation to the decision of the A. F. of L. concerning the jurisdictional dispute between Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters and their union. From A. F. of L., inclosing copy of resolution No. 29, introduced by Delegate Johannsen, in relation to Newspaper Solicitors' matter.

Communication was received from the Socialist Party, requesting the Council to co-operate with it in arranging a meeting to be held on or about January 14, 1912, for the purpose of raising funds to cover deficit incurred during the recent campaign in Los Angeles. Moved to comply with the request; motion carried. The chair appointed Delegates Gallagher, O'Connell, Scharrenberg, Reguin, Cameron and Brook.

Resolutions were presented by the Labor Council Hall Association, asking that the Council urge local organizations to purchase as many Hall Association bonds as their funds will permit at this time; and that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to affiliated unions. (See resolutions in "Labor Clarion.")

At this time President Kelly was excused and Vice-President Rosenthal assumed the chair.

Communication was received from M. S. Jacobs, manager of Childs' Dairy Lunch, concerning dispute between his firm and local Joint Board of Culinary Crafts, and asking the privilege of the floor. Moved that the request be granted; motion carried. After Mr. Jacobs had concluded his remarks it was moved that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee; motion carried.

**Special Order of Business**—The hearing of the report of the Directors of the "Labor Clarion." Delegate Wisler spoke on the finances of the paper, reviewed recent history of the publication, and submitted the following recommendations:

1st. That the Council increase its subscription \$5 per month. 2d. That the Council notify affiliated unions that a committee from the board of directors of the "Labor Clarion" will call upon them and request that they be admitted promptly and that unions subscribe for their membership. 3d. That the Label Section be requested to use the official organ of the Council in lieu of the publication they are now getting out under the title of "Consistent Union-

ism." 4th. That the Council go on record again as opposed to all advertising schemes in the name of organized labor and that the State Federation of Labor be notified of this action, and that the Council favors only advertising in the name of labor in the regularly recognized publications. Moved to concur in recommendations as a whole. Amendment, that the recommendations be taken up seriatim.

Bro. Himmel was granted the privilege of the floor and spoke at length upon the "Consistent Unionist." After a lengthy discussion the question was put and the amendment was lost, and the original motion carried.

**Label Section**—Submitted a progressive report indicating that it is making a strenuous effort to improve the demand for the union label. Report concurred in.

**Executive Committee**—Reported progress on the request of Horseshoers' Union for a boycott on the firm of DeMartini & Baldocci; and on the request of Cooks' Union for a boycott on the catering firm of Wheeler & Hayward. Report concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Receipts**—Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31, \$6; Electrical Workers No. 404, \$4; Waiters, \$20; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Milkers, \$4; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$6; Cooks No. 44, \$12; Marble Workers No. 44, \$8; Postal Clerks, \$6; Barbers, \$14; Stereotypers, \$4; Stage Employees, \$4; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$6; Garment Cutters, \$2; Press Feeders, \$6; Printing Pressmen, \$8; Bakers No. 24, \$14; Garment Workers No. 131, \$10; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Sugar Workers, \$4; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Composition Roofers, \$4; Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, \$2. Total, \$172.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$9; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; Theodore Johnson, \$47. Total, \$139.

Adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

### PICKLING RAILROAD TIES.

Ten thousand railroad ties that have been "pickling" in Great Salt Lake, Utah, for the last three years, have just been removed from that body of highly-mineralized water, and are now being transported to Hazen, Nevada, there to be given a trial on the new Hazen cut-off of the Southern Pacific Company. "Pickling" railroad ties in the Great Salt Lake is by no means a new experiment on the part of the railroad company.

There are ties in the old Promontory line of the Central Pacific Railway which were placed there forty years ago and have not decayed, proving the preservative qualities of the salt formation in which they "pickled" for years before being laid on the roadbed. Piling is also being preserved in this lake, as excellent results have been obtained by the piling in the great trestle across the lake, which, since the day it was first placed in the first part of the construction of the Lucin cut-off, has shown no deterioration.

The ties that have just been removed from the Great Salt Lake will be subjected to a hard test in the alkali soils of Nevada. The "pickling" process has caused them to become heavily impregnated with salt, and they act as a "ground" to the electric current in the block-signal service. This fact makes them unfit for use on the main line of the company over which the block signals play a most important part.

The preserving of ties and piling in Great Salt Lake may become an important industry, if the experiments now being worked out prove as successful as former tests.

### MATTIE M. BARKLEY

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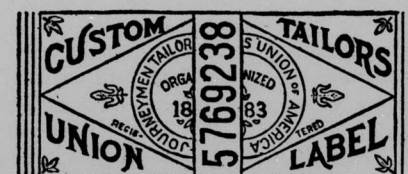
In conjunction with GORDON ELDRID & CO., in "Won by a Leg," a Bright Farce Played by Clever Farceurs; FELIX and CAIRE, Ad. Newberger's Youthful Prodigies; THE ESTHOR TRIO, Wonderful Up-Side Down Artists. Beginning Sunday Matinee, January 7th—CECELIA LOFTUS, the World's Greatest Mimic.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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### HALL ASSOCIATION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association has purchased and paid for the lot on the corner of Sixteenth and Capp streets, at a price of thirty-five thousand (\$35,000) dollars, out of the bond issue of \$200,000, of which \$38,000 has been sold to thirty-one local unions, and

Whereas, It is necessary to begin building operations at once as the lease on the present building, in which we are housed, expires on December 31, 1912, and

Whereas, Local organizations have been very heavily taxed in support of the Los Angeles strike, having contributed \$300,000 to this purpose and \$30,000 to the McNamara defense fund, this has interfered somewhat with the sale of the association bonds, and

Whereas, It is the imperative duty of every affiliated local union to assist this project, since all unions will be the beneficiaries, and it is also their duty to purchase bonds with such funds as they may have in bank, and

Whereas, The association finds that it is necessary to raise \$45,000 and begin building operations before the banks can handle any of the unsold bonds; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council urge local organizations to purchase as many of the said bonds as their funds will permit at this time, and be it further

Resolved, That this Council request local unions to adopt the following resolution:

"Dated.....

"To.....Union:

"Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council has in contemplation the erection of a Labor Temple on the lot owned by this Council at Sixteenth and Capp streets, said building to consist of five stories and basement, which will contain twelve lodge rooms, fifty offices, a large auditorium and assembly room; the revenue derived from which will amount to \$2400 per month, approximately, and

"Whereas, The Hall Association is incorporated for \$250,000 and is selling bonds to the amount of \$200,000 in order to complete said building, \$38,000 of which have been taken by local organizations at 4 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and \$35,000 of which has been expended for the lot, and the estimated cost of the building is \$165,000, and

"Whereas, Local organizations have been very heavily taxed in support of the Los Angeles strike, having contributed over \$300,000 to this purpose, and \$30,000 to the McNamara Defense Fund; this has interfered somewhat with the sale of bonds in this locality, and

"Whereas, It is absolutely essential that at least \$45,000 worth more of these bonds be sold before building operations can be commenced, and

"Whereas, This local organization has investigated this bonding proposition thoroughly and finds that it is both a worthy cause and a safe investment, as each bondholder's interest is safeguarded by the Anglo-California Trust Company, acting as trustee, and

"Whereas, These bonds are being sold in denominations of \$100; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this local union, in regular session assembled this ..... day of....., 1912, urges you to purchase some of the remaining unsold bonds of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, thereby assisting the movement in this locality to be housed in its own home by January 1, 1913."

When the engine came in for a general overhauling the Irish engineer was requested to give a report as to her needs. After viewing the locomotive with a critical eye, he said: "She's in bad shape, byes, jack up the bell and whistle and we'll put a new engine under them."

### WHY THE FARMER WAS INCLUDED. Second Article.

(Contributed by the Industrial Accident Board.)

In the first article in this series we showed that agriculture is a hazardous occupation, and we closed the article with the query: Why should a workman who loses a hand in a planing mill be conceded to be entitled to compensation, and compensation be denied to one who loses a hand in a thresher or feed cutter? No answer to this query has been attempted, and none will be.

But the plea is made, on behalf of the farmer rather than by the farmer, that inasmuch as it will not be as easy for the farmer to carry the cost of compensation into the selling price of his product as it will be for the owner of the planing mill to do it, therefore the farmer should not be required to bear any part of the compensation cost at all. How the farmer may bear the cost of compensation to the injured farm hands will be a subject for a future article, but, before taking that up, it may be well to inquire further into the nature of the burden of industrial accident.

Compensation to injured workmen is based on the proposition that each industry should take care of its own killed and wounded. Is that a sound proposition? Is there any better reason why each industry should bear the burden of insurance against risk from fire than against risk from accident? Industrial accident is as inevitable as fire, or breakage, or wear and tear of machinery. If each industry should not bear its own portion of that cost, who should? And upon what theory of justice? Injured persons, and those dependent upon them, must somehow be taken some sort of care of. The sole issue is as to whether they shall be taken care of above the poverty line, in terms of compensation, or below the poverty line in terms of deprivation, degradation, and that criminality and mendicancy that arise from poverty. If we do not choose compensation, we thereby do choose to discharge the obligation below the poverty line with the infliction upon the innocent and helpless of all the injustice and hardship that the old system entails, a system that no other nation in Christendom any longer tolerates.

If the farmer has not taken care of those who were injured in his service, someone else has taken at least some sort of care of them. Who did it? The answer is that the injured and their dependents have been taken care of by property and poverty. Property has paid its part of the cost in taxes for pauper relief, a sore burden to the supervisors and county treasurers in all the counties of California, and a much larger part in the cost of that criminality that grows out of poverty. No statistics can be quoted covering this cost, for it is an unliquidated damage, but we do know that poverty is a prolific source of criminality and that industrial injury is a prolific source of poverty.

Now, farm property, under our new system of taxation, constitutes a full half of the property taxed for the support of pauperism and for the detection and punishment of crime. Therefore, if the farm owner has, under the Roseberry law, to pay out something in the form of insurance against compensation risks, he will save something in his taxes in the form of relief from at least a part of the burden of criminality and pauperism that now weighs heavily upon the State.

Poverty bears its share of this burden in terms of hardship and human suffering, blood and tears, the loss of grip upon hope, and the giving over to the spirit of mendicancy and anti-social vindictiveness and despair. In short, industry, whether agricultural or mechanical, has, ever since the decadence of the feudal system introduced independent enterprise, enjoyed a bonus at the hands of property and poverty equal to the burden of industrial accident inflicted upon human society.



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Employees' Pension Fund.....\$113,473 47  
Deposits, June 30th, 1911.....\$44,567,705 83  
Total Assets .....\$47,173,498 51

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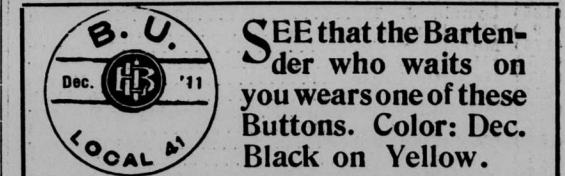
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# Allied Printing Trades Council

557 CLAY STREET, ROOM 3



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(52)	Alexander, H. M. Printing Co.	88 First
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(104)	Arnberger & Metzler	560 Sacramento
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1632 Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711 Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166 Valencia
(185)	Banister & Oster	564 Howard
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16)	Bartow, J. S.	88 First
(82)	Baummann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	138 Second
(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	643 Stevenson
(65)	*Blair-Murdoch Co.	68 Fremont
(89)	Boehme & McCreedy	557 Clay
(99)	*Bolte & Braden	50 Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus	346 Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(8)	*Bulletin	767 Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.	16 Twenty-ninth
(121)	*California Demokrat	51 Third
(176)	*California Press	340 Sansome
(11)	*Call, The	Third and Market
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(40)	*Chronicle	Chronicle Building
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(97)	Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
(120)	Co-Operative Ptg. Co.	2349 Market
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46 East
(142)	*Crockett, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25)	*Daily News	340 Ninth
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	251 Kearny
(12)	Dettner Press	451 Bush
(178)	Dickinson & Scott	343 Front
(179)	*Donaldson & Moir	330 Jackson
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(42)	*Examiner	Third and Market
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24-30 Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53)	Foster & Ten Bosch	340 Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrard, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille, Co.	2257 Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(193)	Gregory, E. L.	245 Drumm
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(76)	Hanhart Printing Co.	260 Stevenson
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(124)	Johnson & Twilley	1272 Folsom
(94)	*Journal of Commerce	51 Third
(21)	Labor Clarion	316 Fourteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow	243 Front
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(118)	Levingston, L.	640 Commercial
(108)	Levinson Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(135)	Lynn, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin & Hearn	563 Clay
(23)	Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(216)	Matthews, E. L.	2040 Polk
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman, N. E. cor. Clay & Battery	
(22)	Mitchell, John J.	52 Second
(58)	*Monahan, John	311 Battery
(24)	Morris, H. C.	343 Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.	788 McAllister
(91)	McNicol, John R.	532 Commercial
(117)	Mullany Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115)	*Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(66)	Nobby Printing Co.	California & Kearny
(149)	North Beach Record	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144)	Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden	509-511 Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(60)	*Post	727 Market
(109)	Primo Press	67 First
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(77)	Quick Print	2075 Market
(33)	Reynard Press	72 Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.

(61)	*Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517 Montgomery Ave
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(226)	San Francisco Litho Co.	509 Sansome
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Toesin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10)	*Sunset Publishing House	448-478 Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(63)	Telegraph Press	66 Turk
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074 Guerrero
(114)	Universal Press	377 Hayes
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power	327 California
(142)	Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(132)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115)	Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(47)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(133)	Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson

## LITHOGRAPHERS.

(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(226)	San Francisco Litho. Co.	509 Sansome

## PRESSWORK.

(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson
(134)	Independent Press	348A Sansome

## PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	140 Second
California Photo Engraving Co.	141 Valencia
Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co.	660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co.	343 Front
Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
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## MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency	880 Mission
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## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekins Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
- California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
- Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Kelly's Garage, 146 Market.
- McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
- National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Schmidt Lithograph Company.
- Sorensen Company.
- Standard Box Factory.
- United Cigar Stores.
- Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
- Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held Sunday, December 31st, and from all indications, will be a most interesting one. The propaganda committee will make a report of its work during the past month in the interest of section 108, General Laws, I. T. U.

Anna C. Wilson of Washington announces that she will be a candidate to succeed herself as trustee of the Home.

The union's attention has been called to the necessity of demanding the Bell brand collar, as it is the only union-made collar on the market.

Mr. Metzger, who was the official convention photographer, writes to Secretary Michelson as follows: "Thinking that perhaps some of your members would like to know where the panorama photographs that were made during the I. T. U. convention last August could be obtained, I am using this method. Please post or have announced that they are for sale at my place of business and at the regular convention price of \$1.50 each." Mr. Metzger's place is located at 10 Third street.

The union's next funeral delegation: J. J. Mitchell, Annie Mulreany, J. K. McDaniel, W. J. Miller, Jennie McGough, T. M. McGowan, W. J. McIntosh, J. F. McKenna, T. D. McKenna, H. J. McKim, May McKinley, F. H. McLaughlin, J. J. McLaughlin, J. F. McLaughlin, A. A. McLean, Alice McLean, John McMahon, W. H. McMillan, Geo. E. McMullin, A. B. McNeil, J. R. McNicholl, Daniel McNeill, J. C. McCready, Wm. C. McCarthy, Beth McKenzie, Wm. McKnight.

Born to the wife of John A. Keefe, a twelve-pound boy.

More than 300 members are still delinquent in the matter of filing membership blanks. Those not filing them will forfeit their right to the mortuary benefits and old-age pension. Get busy.

E. K. Downie writes from Downieville, Sierra County, that the mountains are covered with snow.

Another opportunity is given members of the International Typographical Union to make a liberal use of the label stickers. The Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company is a patron of a non-union office. The company has stores in about thirty of the large cities and an agency in almost every town in the country, and to a large extent depends on the working people for the sale of its products. The Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company is a large dispenser of printed matter and it should be an easy matter for our members and friends to secure same and return with stickers. The sticker has accomplished large results in the label campaign, and, if used persistently in this instance, will add another customer to a union office.

An Alameda County Superior Judge says of the "Book of Laws of the International Typographical Union": "Given the intelligence that created that work, I could govern the world with no other law."

At the last meeting of the Fort Worth Typographical Union they indorsed their president, C. L. Wood, for the position of trustee for the Printers' Home. His indorsement was unanimous, and the entire membership will do its utmost to elect him.

In the annual report and estimate just issued by the Government Printing Office, a recommendation of interest was incorporated therein. A number of the organizations employed in the big printery have asked for an increase in wages, and the Public Printer makes the following recommendation: "As a recognition of the increased efficiency of the employees of the office during the past two fiscal years, it is recommended that consideration be given to their requests for an increase in pay." There has been a decrease in the cost of operation of the Government Printing Office during 1911 of \$60,790.46 from that of the year 1910.



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 95 Steuart.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.  
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 51 Steuart.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.  
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.  
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.  
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.  
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.  
Clear Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.  
Clock Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.  
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 393 Sixth.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Glove Workers—Meet Saturday afternoon before 15th of month, 149 Second; Miss B. Haraldson, secretary, 780 59th st., Oakland.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.  
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Foresters' Hall, 172 Golden Gate ave.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horsehoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.  
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Jewelry Workers No. 31—Meet 2d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.  
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.  
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 2d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, secretary, 443 Franklin.  
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.  
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Ship Sealers No. 12,881—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.  
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Fridays, 316 14th.  
Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 22 Ninth.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.  
Tailors (Journymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Korrikan, secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec. treas.  
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.  
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at Continental Hotel, Thursdays, at 11:30; Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.  
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.  
Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

## Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have occurred in trade union circles during the past week: Arthur J. Byrnes of the gas and water workers, Richard E. Thornton of the bartenders, Edward F. Murphy of the laundry workers, Charles A. Romero of the newspaper solicitors, Denis Collins of the varnishers and polishers.

D. P. Heggerty of the Machinists' Union had the misfortune to lose the end of a finger on the left hand during the past week. While hitching a horse to a post the animal lunged backward catching Mr. Heggerty's finger between the rope and the post.

The election held by the Molders' Union on Tuesday resulted as follows: President, D. Viano; vice-president, J. Wynn; financial secretary, J. E. Dillon; recording and corresponding secretary and business agent, R. W. Burton; auditor, T. Dowd; inductor, S. Sorocco; door keeper, D. Holloran; executive committee, John I. Nolan, T. Wheeler, R. W. Burton, J. J. Fields, W. Doorley, H. Blint, L. Carlson; delegates to Labor Council, John I. Nolan, John O. Walsh, Wm. P. McCabe, T. Mooney, N. Eagan; delegates to Iron Trades Council, T. Swarstrom, John I. Nolan, John O. Walsh, J. E. Dillon, R. W. Burton, E. Barthold; Asiatic Exclusion League delegates, T. Dowd, D. Viano, T. Mass; physician, Dr. E. W. Parsons. In the contest for business agent there were three candidates, a majority vote being required to elect. Out of a total vote cast for this office of 418, Mr. Burton received 290, thus being elected.

The Beer Wagon Drivers' Union found a still more effective method of affording Christmas cheer to its members. The union gave to each married member out of work \$22 to provide Christmas cheer at his home, and to each unmarried member out of work \$11.50 was given.

Organizer J. B. Dale of the State Federation of Labor is in this city and will remain here until next week, when he will go to Fresno to carry on his work of organizing the migratory workers.

Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 2 has been informed that during the present week three large firms which are members of the Merchant Tailors' Association will sign the new wage agreement which eliminates the contract system. In the early part of the coming year all the employing firms will take similar action. This will effectually place the contract system, similar to the sweatshops of the east, out of existence.

John A. Kelly will resign tonight, his office as president of the Labor Council. His presidential term runs until February, but his term as a delegate from the Machinists' Union will terminate with the end of this month. As he was defeated for re-election as a delegate, a president pro tem for the Council will probably be chosen to act until the next set of officers are regularly elected and installed.

Bookbinders Union No. 31 has elected the following officers and delegates: President, Thomas P. Garrity; vice-president, J. Frank Dever; financial secretary, Joseph Floyd; recording secretary, James D. Kelly; treasurer, Joseph Collins; sergeant-at-arms, Isaac Lipman; inspector, P. H. Winterson; executive committee, William C. Booth and Matthew White; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, Thomas P. Garrity, James D. Kelly and William C. Booth; delegates to Labor Council, Thomas P. Garrity, Bernard Hassler and Charles Ross; delegates to Bindery Women's Union No. 125, Joseph McCourt and Irvin Lanning; delegates to Asiatic Exclusion League, Bernard Hassler and Charles Crogan.

The committee having in charge the matter of organizing a union labor political club as requested by a like organization in Los Angeles will report to the Council tonight. It is probable an adverse report will be returned.



**CHICAGO LAND SHOW CLOSED.**

The third great annual Land and Irrigation Show, which has been holding the boards at the Coliseum for the past month, closed Saturday night after the most interesting and successful season thus far inaugurated. More than 200,000 persons passed through the gates of the Exposition this year, totally eclipsing all former records of attendance. Of these over 150,000—or seventy-five per cent—were interested auditors in the lecture halls maintained by the Southern Pacific railroad lines, where they were entertained with descriptions, moving pictures and stereopticon views of the vast territory covered by these lines.

Twenty thousand dollars were spent by the transportation company in the construction and equipment of free lecture halls, in which thirty-minute talks were given by representatives of different California communities. In all, 473 lectures were given—many of them illustrated—and the amount of literature distributed is estimated to have been close to two million pieces. The attendance at the lectures exceeded that of last year by fifty thousand.

"California" elicited more interest, inquiry and enthusiasm than any other section, though liberal time was devoted to Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Texas and other western states. On "Texas Day" for instance, one of the leading speakers was Judge Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the executive board of the Southern Pacific, who described his recent "swing 'round the circle" to an immense crowd assembled in one of the lecture rooms. Other speakers—railroad men, chamber-of-commerce officials, farmers and merchants,—pointed out the advantages of the West, always to large and attentive gatherings of persons.

Fifty-five thousand visitors passed through the turnstiles on "California Day" at the Land Show. Once inside they were presented with liberal samples of California products—fruits, berries, wines, nuts, raisins, etc.—together with many pieces of attractive literature, describing the Golden State. All of this material was transported to Chicago free of charge, the railroads making this a part of their contribution toward the success of the big show.

**CHICAGO UNIONS BURNED OUT.**

Fire, thought to be of incendiary origin, destroyed the Open Board of Trade building, 333 South LaSalle street, on December 20th, and damaged the Kaiserhof and Victoria hotels, out of which 1000 stricken guests in night attire were driven. The total loss is estimated at \$300,000.

Labor Unions suffered heavily in the conflagration. The office of the Chicago Federation of Labor on the fifth floor was completely destroyed, and it is thought the records of the federation were also destroyed.

However, it is believed that the loss of the federation will not be so great, because Secretary Nockels kept a parallel record of the proceedings of the federation at his home. The safe of the federation was lost in the wreckage.

The labor unions which suffered most from the fire are the Woman's Trade Union League, fifth floor; the Chicago Bookbinders' Union No. 8, fifth floor; Photo Engravers' Union, fifth floor; Barbers' Union, fourth floor; International Alliance of Billers and Bill Posters, fourth floor; Women's Felt Hat Workers' Union, fifth floor; Chicago Firemen's Union, fifth floor; Steamfitters No. 2, second floor; Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, second floor; Stationary Firemen's Union, fourth floor, and Electrical Workers' Union, third floor.

The blaze was started in the basement of the Open Board of Trade building by an explosion of an unknown nature, believed by the police to have been the work of an incendiary.

**GOVERNOR WILL NOT ACT.**

Governor B. F. Carroll of Iowa has refused to start an investigation of the mayor's and sheriff's offices, as petitioned by several thousand citizens of Muscatine. Governor Carroll in his reply said:

"You'll have to make a plain case against these men before I'll start an investigation."

The rights of the button workers have been trampled under foot by the mayor and sheriff, who have done everything they could to help the bosses crush the strike of the union men and women. Governor Carroll all along has supported them on the plea that "he cannot interfere in local affairs."

**FOREIGN BORN POPULATION.**

A preliminary statement giving the distribution of the foreign-born white population of continental United States according to country of birth, as shown by the returns of the thirteenth decennial census, taken as of April 15, 1910, has been issued by Director Durand, of the Bureau of the Census. All the statistics relate to white persons only.

From 1821 to 1870 natives of Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, and Canada together contributed substantially nine-tenths of all the immigrants to this country, but since 1870 their proportion of the total number has steadily declined—from somewhat more than four-fifths for 1871-1880 to three-fourths for 1881-1890, about two-fifths for 1891-1900, and only a little more than one-fifth for 1901-1910.

Immigrants from Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia, on the other hand, constituted less than 1 per cent of all the immigrants from 1821 to 1870, but thereafter their proportion has steadily increased—from about one-sixteenth for 1871-1880 to one-sixth for 1881-1890, one-half for 1891-1900, and very nearly two-thirds for 1901-1910.

At the census of 1910, out of an approximate total for continental United States of 13,342,500 foreign-born whites, the persons born in Germany numbered 2,499,200, as compared with 2,813,413 in 1900. This is a loss in the number of natives of Germany during the decade of 314,213.

A similar condition is also apparent with respect to natives of Ireland. At the census of 1910 there were reported 1,351,400 persons born in Ireland, as compared with 1,615,232 persons so born, a loss from 1900 to 1910 of 263,832.

During the decade 1900-1910 there was an increase in the number of natives of Great Britain from 1,166,863 to 1,221,400, although for natives of Wales alone there was a decrease of very nearly 11,000; an increase in the number of natives of Canada and Newfoundland from 1,172,745 to 1,198,000, and an increase in the number of natives of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark from 1,062,124 to 1,250,500. Natives of each of these groups of countries, as well as of Germany and Ireland, constituted a considerably less proportion of the total foreign-born white population in 1910 than in 1900.

There has been an increase during the decade of over 100 per cent in the number of natives of Mexico in this country—from 101,908 in 1900 to 218,800 in 1910—but they are largely confined to the border States of Texas, California and New Mexico.

**INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.**

A newspaper controversy is being waged in the ranks of the Industrial Workers of the World over the proposition made by W. Z. Foster, who advocates affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, with the purpose of working from within the A. F. of L. to bring the latter over to the viewpoint of the I. W. W.

Those who advocate merging with the A. F. of L. say there is no place in organized labor for two organizations, but that for the common interests of all it would be better to have one organization, even if that organization is not all that is to be desired.

The new move was inaugurated by Delegate Foster after the recent international convention of the Sectariat at Budapest, Austria. Only the French delegates voted to sustain Foster, who finally was denied a seat in that body as the representative of the I. W. W. Foster's plan is known in the I. W. W. as the "bore-from-within" method.

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